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THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN CONSIDERED.

The Proposed Constitutional Amendment explained, and its adoption urged.

The Union the Paramount Good.

To the People of North Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

When the conflict of arms had ceased in the Southern States, the President of the United States appointed Provisional Governors, charged with the duty of organizing new governments for the States. This was indispensable, as the rebellion in its progress had deprived these States of all civil government. The States remained, but their governments had ceased to exist. These Governors acted under instructions, sometimes given by the President himself, and sometimes by the Secretary of State for him and in his name, but they were also clothed with large discretionary powers. They were authorized to call Conventions of the loyal people, and thus enable them to resume the functions of self-government; and as the great body of the people had, by rebellion, forfeited their political privileges, the President issued a proclamation in which all, with certain exceptions, were offered pardon, provided they would take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and also former proclamations emancipating the slaves. This offer of pardon appeared to be generally and cheerfully accepted.—The great body of the insurgents, including nearly all of those who were but a short time previously in arms against the national authority, were thus generously pardoned, and remitted to the exercise of their full privileges as American citizens, save that, as a necessary precaution during the formation of the new governments martial law was maintained, to preserve the peace, and to dispose of such offences as could not, under the circumstances, be reached by the civil law. After a furious storm there was a great calm. After four years of exhausting war we had peace.—Every citizen seemed to submit cheerfully to the new condition of things, and the hope was general that the States would soon be restored to the Union.

In this State, in the space of three months, the Provisional Governor appointed some four thousand officers; the amnesty oath was administered to not less than sixty thousand citizens; an election was held for delegates to a Convention which assembled for the purpose of altering and amending the State Constitution, and of presenting "such a republican form of government as would entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and her people to protection against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence." The Convention, after passing such ordinances as were deemed necessary, adjourned. A Governor and a Legislature were then elected. The Provisional Governor was relieved, and the new civil Governor entered on his duties. Senators and representatives to Congress were chosen. The Convention re-assembled pursuant to adjournment, made further alterations and amendments to the Constitution, and then, divesting themselves of their powers, returned to mingle with the great body of their fellow-citizens.

Here, then, was a State, with a government newly made by the voluntary action of its citizens, and prepared, as many thought, to be admitted to the great family of States. The forms were all there, but the proper spirit was wanting. Five years before, the representatives of this State had deliberately, in their own time and way walked out of the Common Congress to engage in rebellion against the national authority; and it was not to be expected that representatives could return from this State to the Congress on their own terms and in their own way. The President had instructed the Governor, and had told the people of the State, that a spirit of sincere loyalty was the chief requisite in the work of organization. He warned them that those who had been conspicuous as rebels—who had deliberately involved the people in war, or who, being in, had persistently closed their ears to all overtures of peace—should not be prominent in the work of restoration, but must "take back seats" until the work was accomplished.—He told them that their members elect to Congress ought to be persons who could comply with any existing constitutional or legal test. He told them that the work performed by the Provisional Governor, in accordance with his instructions, that in all appointments to office "those persons who had never faltered in their allegiance to the government" should be preferred, had his unqualified approval; that treason must be made odious, and loyalty must be encouraged and rewarded; that the State could not expect to be restored to the Union until her people had "washed their hands of every thing that partook in the slightest degree of the rebellion;"—and that any material variation from these views and these instructions would most probably prove "fatal" to the admission of the State.

I undertake to say, and will prove, that the public men of North Carolina, who now control her affairs, acting for and in the name of her people, have not even carried out the plan of President Johnson, mild and generous as it is.

The Provisional Governor left some four thousand loyal persons in office. These persons were appointed under the direction of the President, and the appointments were approved by him. With few exceptions, all of them that could be reached by the Governor and the Legislature have been ejected from office, and persons less loyal have been appointed in their place.—It is not pretended that the public service has been benefitted by the change. Those ejected are in no respect inferior in ability or fitness to those who have succeeded them. We are obliged to conclude, therefore, that these removals were made to reward secession partizans, who are less loyal to the government than the former incumbents. I know they were made in opposition to the President's wishes, if not in contempt of his authority. These appointments constituted a very important part of the work of restoration. It was the wish of the President that this work should be maintained intact until the State was restored. Indeed, it was indispensable, in his judgement, to the restoration of the State, for he has repeatedly declared that the most loyal of our people should alone take part in this work and that "every opportunity should be made available to encourage and strengthen to the fullest extent those who have never faltered in their allegiance to the Government."—In the recent appointments in the place of loyal men thus summarily ejected without good cause a direc ly opposite rule seems to have been adopted. No opportunity has been lost by the present State Executive to encourage and strengthen those who have not only faltered in their allegiance to the government, but special care has been taken to fill the offices with persons, and among them unpardoned persons, who were conspicuous in the rebellion, who have thus far given no substantial evidence that they have repented of their treason, and who, so far as the country is informed, are not disposed to cherish or incalculate national sentiments. It seems to me, that an Executive who was really devoted to the President's plan, and anxious for its success, would have cherished it with care, would have preserved it in all its material and vital parts, and would have touched it only with a view to improve it in accordance with the well-known and oft-repeated views of its author. I can account for the course of our present State Executive in this respect only on two grounds: Either he is opposed to the President's plan, and does not wish it success; or, if he is for it, his disposition to reward his partizans who are clamoring for place, is stronger than those convictions of duty which incline him to carry it out.

In addition to this, it was considered indispensable that the members elected to Congress should be persons of undoubted loyality. The President and his Cabinet, and the great body of the Northern people had taken it for granted that such persons would be chosen. Every step that had been taken in the work of restoration was with reference to representation in Congress. If the work should fail at this point it would fail entirely. Congress had provided, in 1862, an oath to be taken by all its members. There were worthy and respectable persons in every Congressional District in the State who could have taken this oath, and could have thus claimed their seats. This was well known. But, what was done? In the first district, a person who could have taken the oath was defeated. In the second district, a person who could have taken the oath was defeated.—In the third district, a person who could have taken the oath was defeated. In the fourth district, a person who was only technically prevented from taking the oath and who had already received an important appointment at the hands of the President, was defeated, not by a man equally loyal, but by an "unpardoned rebel" then, as now. In the fifth district, one of the oldest, ablest, and most consistent Unionists of the State, and a particular friend of the President, was defeated by a person who had just apostatized from Unionism and allied himself with the secession party. In the sixth district, a candidate who could have taken the oath was defeated, by a gentleman who had made himself popular outside his County only by the services he had performed as an officer in the Confederate army. But one district, the seventh, elected a representative who could take the oath, and he has since been an object, on that account, of abuse and ridicule by the secession press. It is true, one of the Senators elected by the Legislature is a loyal man, and is debarred from subscribing the oath only by a technicality; but it is well known that his election was conceded by the majority simply as a matter of policy, and that his colleague, who received nearly all the votes that were cast, had been a conspicuous advocate of the rebellion, and was then, as he is still, an "unpardoned rebel." Thus was the most vital requisite in the President's policy deliberately disregarded. The President had said that those only should be appointed or elected to office who had never faltered in their allegiance to the government: but the secession leaders said nay,—we will elect whom we please, for *we* hold that fidelity to the Confederacy is the best evidence of sound Unionism. The President had pointed to the test oath, and had declared that members elected to Congress should be persons who "could comply with *any* existing constitutional or *loyal* test." But these leaders said, not so—*we* hold that this oath is unconstitutional and tyrannical, and we will not degrade ourselves by complying with it. The President had declared that treason must be rendered odious, and that loyalty to the Union and love for the flag should be cherished and honored; but these leaders replied that they had not committed treason, and that supreme loyalty and devotion to the Union constituted no claim either on their votes or on their respect and confidence. The President was thus assaulted and wounded in the house of his own professed friends. Slavery had been formally abolished, for the leaders knew that they had themselves put it to hazard when they involved the States in rebellion, and that, as the result of the war, there was no hope of its perpetuation. It cost nothing, therefore, to proclaim a great fact which the world could see. The act of secession was declared null and void. This was equally easy. They hesitated only in relation to the rebel debt, but a sharp rebuke from the President caused them reluctantly to repudiate that. They did what they were told to do on great questions of policy—they conformed, whether reluctantly or cheerfully, to the wishes of the President in relation to measures of the most vital importance, but when the offices were to be filled—when the State was to be clothed in the "wedding garment" to be presented at Washington, they could no longer restrain themselves. The old appetite for office, which had led them to involve the country in war, revived; the President's plan was forgotten, except in so far as they could enjoy offices and honors under it; and for the ignoble party triumphs of the hour they thwarted that plan, and destroyed all hope that the States would be restored to the Union in accordance with its provisions.

These secession partizans are Johnson men only so long as they can enjoy power under his plan of restoration. He may himself be as loyal as he pleases, and may call them rebels and traitors, as he does, and he may denounce secession as a crime, if he will only permit them to hold the offices and to tyrannize over Union men. It is not that they like him, but they love power, and they hate the radicals, so-called, whom he denounces. They will be very good Johnson men as long as he pursues this course; but if he should turn in this direction, and begin to "fight it out again on this line," he will find so much to reprove and condemn—so many wrongs to right, and so much treason to rebuke and suppress, that praises will be turned into "curses not loud, but deep," and it will be at once proclaimed that President Johnson has proved faithless to his pledges. I tell the President that his plans have been marred and destroyed by malcontents and traitors at this end of the line. I tell him that he has confided where confidence is not deserved; and that, by his clemency, springing from good motives, he has nourished a brood of vipers that will sting liberty, and will sting him, if he should get in their way. I tell him that his line at this end is disorganized. The "captains of fifties and hundreds" whom he appointed have been cashiered and banished from service, and his enemies and the enemies of loyal majorities in the United States and of the Union, have assumed and are now exercising supreme control. Devotion to the Union is no longer the passport to office, or even to the respect of those who control our affairs. Regard for the flag, unless it is displayed in such places and in such a way as to suit the fastidious taste of traitors, is no longer commended. Instead of prompt and cheerful submission to the results of the war and to the legally expressed will of the majority, we hear words of defiance, and hopes expressed that anarchy may intervene, as the result of some vaguely-looked for convulsion at Washington and in the Northern States. Seats are demanded in Congress as a right, even for unpardoned rebels. Those who can take the test-oath, instead of being honored for their loyalty, are ridiculed and despised; and such of our people as are most devoted to the Union, and most anxious for its restoration on terms to be prescribed by the majority, are characterized as "mean whites," and held up as odious and infamous. Faithful and capable officers are ejected, for no other reason than that they are Unionists, and persons are appointed in their places who sympathize more with the dead Confederacy than with the living Union. In a word, treason has been made respectable, and loyalty is odious. This is not the fault of the President's plan. The beauty and durability of the edifice must depend on the quality of the material used in its construction. "Men do not gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles." The President has been deceived. If he had dealt sternly with traitors, and if he had seen to it by special instructions and orders, that the loyal only should conduct the work of restoration, his plan, in my judgment, would have succeeded. We know that in this State there was an abundance of good material for the work of restoration. It was used for a time, and then cast aside. Those politicians who cast this material aside are enemies to the President, and enemies to the Union; and the longer their conduct in this respect is allowed to go unrebuked by him, the more disloyal and defiant these politicians will become.

The Union of the States must be restored at all hazards and on the best terms that can be obtained, and the plan of the President having failed through the treachery and selfishness of politicians, what now remains to be done?

There are but two plans before the country—the Executive plan, and that of the Congress or law-making power. The President's plan provides, first, that the States exist as States, though by rebellion they had lost their governments; secondly, that slavery must be formally abolished by an amendment to the federal Constitution; thirdly, that the right of secession must be abandoned; fourthly, that the rebel debt must be repudiated, and, as a matter of course, the national debt must be paid; fifthly, that loyal persons only should reorganize governments for the States, and no members elect to Congress from the Southern States should be presented for admission, who cannot take the test-oath.

This is the President's plan. What is the Congressional plan? It is as follows, in the shape of a joint resolution, proposing amendments to the federal Constitution:

ARTICLE 14.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State

SEC 3 No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

SEC 4 The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, and obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article

This plan, after recognizing, as the President's plan does, the existence of the States as States, proposes, first that a colored man from Massachusetts shall have the same liberty in North Carolina that he possesses in his own State, and that a colored man from North Carolina shall have the same liberty in Massachusetts which he possesses at home. It provides that no State shall abridge the privileges or immunities of a citizen of the United States, or deny to any person life, liberty, or property, or the equal protection of the law. Who objects to that? I am sure President Johnson does not; for the civil rights bill, now in existence as a law: and which will in no event be repealed, makes the same provision for the colored race, and the objection of the President was not to this feature of that law, but to that part of it which as he thought, improperly subordinated the State Courts to the Courts of the United States If it be said that there is some concealed purpose in this provision hereafter to force negro suffrage on the States, as the only means of securing to colored people the "privileges or immunities" referred to, the answer is that this cannot be so, for the reason that a subsequent section in the amendment leaves the question of suffrage wholly and solely with the States.

The Congressional plan also proposes that representatives in Congress shall be apportioned among the States in proportion to qualified voters. Who can justly object to that? Under the Constitution while slavery existed, not only were the white inhabitants counted in apportioning representatives, but three-fifths of the slaves were added to the whites. This rule has ceased with the extinction of slavery. There are now no such "persons" as those referred to in the Constitution, of whom three-fifths must be counted, but the whole population of both whites and blacks must be counted in apportioning representatives. Under this new rule it has been estimated that the Southern States would gain eight members of Congress. Is it to be expected that the free white population of the North will agree to this? As it is, and as it has been from the beginning of the government, five negroes have had as much weight in the Congress of the United States as three white men, for, for every three white men five negroes have been counted in apportioning representatives.—The proposed amendment provides that the Southern States shall be entitled to their present number of members until the period of the next apportionment, in 1872; but after that time representatives must be apportioned according to voters, and not, as now according to the whole population. Up to 1872 this State will be entitled to seven members, the present number; after that time, she will be entitled for the next ten years to eight members, provided the colored people are allowed to vote, and if they are not allowed to vote, she will be entitled to five members. The same rule will apply to all the States. If it is said that this rule is unjust, and that the whole population should be counted, I answer, that representation and taxation should go together, and that it is not just to claim representatives on a certain class of population, and then deny to that population the privilege of voting for those representatives. If I am told that the whole population ought to be counted, though one class of it only should be allowed to vote: I answer that the free white men of the North will never consent that the Southern States shall add by the result of their rebellion to their power in the House of Representatives by counting the non-voting negro population; and that, as a citizen of North Carolina, I am unwilling that the Eastern part of the State shall count their manumitted slaves against the free white loyal men of the West. It will be for the people of the State to decide, in 1872, whether they will have *eight* members of Congress with negro suffrage, or *five* members without negro suffrage. I have the fullest confidence in the people of the State. I feel sure that their decision on this subject will be a wise one, and for one I expect to go with them and submit cheerfully to the will of the majority.

But we are not without light on this subject from President Johnson himself.—In his interview with Mr. Stearns, of Boston, in October last, he said:

"Many years ago I moved in the Legislature of Tennessee that the apportionment of representatives to Congress from that State should be by qualified voters.—The apportionment is now fixed until 1872; before that time we might change the basis of representation from population to qualified voters, North as well as South, and in due course of time the States, without regard to color, might extend the elective franchise to all who possessed certain mental, moral, or such other qualifications as might be determined by an enlightened public judgment."

Mr. Johnson is, therefore, not only in favor of this provision of the proposed amendment basing members of Congress on qualified voters but he looks forward to the period when the States will establish what is called impartial suffrage.

The proposed amendment also provides that certain persons who had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in the rebellion, shall not hold any office civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, unless the Congress by a vote of two-thirds shall remove such disability.

What sound objection can there be to this? If it be said that it is harsh and degrading in its nature, I reply that President Johnson has already gone much further in making treason odious than this provision goes. He excluded from his amnesty proclamation not less than twenty-five thousand persons. He not only deprived them, at his mere will and pleasure, of the right to hold office, but of the right to vote; and he held them, as he holds some of them to-day, not only as non-voters but liable at any moment to the pains and penalties of treason. This proposed amendment deprives no man of his right of suffrage. It simply says to the fomenters and leaders of the rebellion—Your lives and property are spared, you are permitted to vote, as heretofore; you will not be molested in your ordinary rights as citizens; but you will not be permitted just now to occupy the chief places over those whom your conduct has ruined. You may come into the congregation and receive the benefit of the exercises but you cannot be priests or elders at this time. Your hands are still red with the blood of your brethren whom ye slew while they were struggling to save the Ark of the Covenant, and the fires of resentment and pride are still smouldering in your hearts. But even were this not so, is it not reasonable or seemly that the destroyers of the peace and happiness of the country should at once become the conservatives of that peace and the promoters of that happiness. Stand aside for the present. As you have lost position by your bad conduct so you shall regain it only by your good conduct. We will not judge you harshly, but tenderly and kindly as brethren. We do not punish you. We simply put you on your good behavior for the future; and if you repent and do well, and manifest a sincere purpose to become loyal, Union loving citizens, it will afford us much pleasure to remove the disability and allow you to hold office. What could be more reasonable or generous? But we are told by those who are thus excluded that the object is to punish and degrade them. If this be true, it punishes and degrades Union men also It puts under ban, nearly all the leading Union men of the State. Our opponents are candid for once. They admit that it is a punishment to be excluded from office, and they have been so long in office that they feel "degraded" when they are cast out. These very leaders punished our people for four long years. They tithed them, they impressed them they conscribed them, forcing even yearling boys from their weeping mothers into camp, and into the fire of battle, before their bones had hardened,—they hounded down our best citizens as traitors, and hanged and shot them, because they loved the Union and the flag; they plundered, exhausted, impoverished, and ruined this people;—and yet now complain, after having inflicted all these wrongs on their country, that they are about to be allowed to monopolize for all time all the offices and honors?

I regard this provision as generous and merciful in its character. It seems to me if these politicians thus excluded really loved their country, they would sacrifice themselves temporarily for the good of their country. If they really desired the restoration of the Union, or if they only had becoming modesty and self respect, they would not stand in the way but would come forward like patriots and men and beg to be overlooked or forgotten until the great work was accomplished. They would say, our country first, our country last, our country all the time The issue is, the Union of the States, with the sepersons temporarily out of office; or continued disunion, discontent and probable civil war, with these persons in office. That man is no patriot, but is supremely selfish, who would retain his hold on office when he knows he is doing so at the expense of the unity, harmony, and prosperity of the country.

The remaining section of the proposed amendment provides that the national debt shall never be questioned, and that the rebel debt shall be held illegal and void. Here also, we have the concurrence and endorsement of the President repeatedly made known in the most emphatic manner.

The President simply enabled the people of the rebellious States to organize new governments. It was his wish that these governments should be, in all respects, unmistakably loyal—that they should have no sectionalism or secessionism about them, but should be living sources of national principles and sentiments. It was his desire, also, as conclusive and crowning evidence of such loyalty and such nationality of sentiment, that the members chosen to Congress should be persons who could take the test oath. I am satisfied that if these States had done what was required of them with alacrity and cheerfulness, and had sent Senators and Representatives who, to a man, could have taken this oath, their claim to be admitted to their seats would have been irresistible. The Union would have been restored last December. We should have had peace and harmony to day, and reviving and increasing prosperity, instead of bickerings, and discord, and sectional hate, and threats of revolution, and the looking up, as the result of these things, of all those resources which stimulate and reward enterprise and industry.—But such was the destructive and paralyzing influence of the spirit of secession among our people and in our public councils, that the Congress, which is a constitutional co worker with the President in these things, began to doubt the fitness of the State for admission.—That body, without undoing what the President had done, at length required that what the States had agreed to do in their amended Constitutions, or by ordinances or Conventions, or by legislative enactment, should be engrafted in the fundamental law of the nation. That is all.

The proposed amendment in relation to representation in Congress, is the legitimate result, as I have already shown, of the extinction of slavery. There is not a principle in any section of the proposed amendments which has not received, in some form or other, the approval of the President. If, therefore, our people agree with the President, and if they are disposed to carry out in good faith what they have already conceded, (to say nothing of the respect which they owe to the law-making department of the government,) I can see no good reason why they should not settle this business finally and forever by placing these guarantees in the national fundamental law.

There was no time within sixty days after the surrender of Lee's forces when they would not have accepted such terms gladly. I state the fact, that it was distinctly understood that the whole work of restoration would be subject to the revision, and consequently, to acceptance or rejection by the Congress. The official record was that Secretary Seward informed Gov. Sharkey in July, 1866, that the Government of Mississippi would be "provisional only until the civil authorities shall be restored, *with the approval of Congress.*" And in September, 1865, he also informed Governor Marvin of Florida, that it must be distinctly understood that the restoration to which your proclamation refers, *will be subject to the revision of Congress.*" I repeat, the Congress has expressly and intentionally omitted to undo the work of the President. The very able, enlightened, and patriotic committee of that body, after the fullest and most anxious deliberation, determined that the present State governments, organized by the President, should stand; but they recommended as necessary to complete the work of restoration, that the amendments to the Constitution to which I have referred, should be adopted—not, as we have been told, by three-fourths only of such States as are represented in Congress, but by three-fourths of all the United States. If it be said that the Southern States, though allowed to vote on these amendments, were excluded from the Congress by which they were proposed, the answer is they had no voice in proposing the most vital of all the amendments, the one which abolished slavery. If it be necessary further to amend the Constitution, and

two-thirds of the American people represented in Congress think it is, before the Union can be re-established on a just, solid, and enduring basis, such amendments must be proposed by Congress, for the President has no such power under our form of government.

There is, then, no material difference between the President's plan and that of Congress. They are similar in principle, and nearly the same in detail. If there be humiliation and degradation for the South in the Congressional plan, there is humiliation and degradation for the South in the President's plan. Even the President's plan cannot be carried into effect without the consent of Congress; and if one man can require so much of the States lately in rebellion, cannot the Congress, representing so many millions of loyal people, require a little more? We have passed through the wilderness. We have left behind us the horrors which encompassed us, and sat heavy on our hearts, when we wandered in the forbidden fields of rebellion and war. We have at length reached Jordan. The promised land is right before us. Shall we linger and perish on the banks?—or shall we "go up to possess the land?" If a Moses be necessary to divide the waters, Aaron and his sons can alone bear the Ark. The President is a power in this country, but Congress is greater than he. It ought to be, because it is the sole law making power. The States went out without law; they must go back under the law. The President alone cannot restore to them their forfeited privileges. —This must be done, and can only be done, by the co-ordinate, co-equal departments of that great and beneficent government against which they revolted and made war. It is idle to despise or reject the authority of the Congress, and then hope that by any means the States can be restored.

But it is asserted that the President will, in the last resort, summon and recognize a Congress of his own, including the members from the Southern States. I do not believe the President designs, in any event or for any cause, to plunge the country into civil war.—But if such a thing be probable, and the war should be renewed, the end would be the total destruction of government, society, and property in these Southern States. The weaker section would drain the cup of anguish to the very dregs. Those who originate such reports and make such calculations, are slanderers of the President. They are neither friends to him nor friends to the country. They are reckless agitators, who would stand off from the battles which their wicked passions would cause, to plunder the helpless and the dead, or to state their vengeance by the spectacle of brothers again plunging their bayonets into brothers' bosoms. There is no Congress but the Congress recently in session at Washington which will meet again in December — This Congress will increase in numbers as Southern members are admitted to it, but it will not be diminished.

It is also asserted, that the Southern States will vote for President and Vice President in 1868, though they may not be represented in Congress. It is not to be expected that the majority will permit this. The unrepresented States were not allowed to vote in 1864, and we may be sure a similar law will be passed for '68. Pres. Johnson will enforce the law. It is his peculiar boast that he is a man of the people and that he has confidence in the people. He is too sound a republican to oppose his will, in the last resort, to the will of the majority.

There is no hope, therefore, fellow citizens, but in the prompt restoration of the Union; and this can be effected in no other way, in my judgment, than by accepting the proposed Constitutional amendment. We are admonished by the recent elections that the North will be satisfied with nothing less. It may require more, and I have no doubt it will, if we reject this amendment. During the rebellion I was for the shortest road to peace. I am now for the shortest and straightest road back to the Union. I love my State, and I want the best terms I can get for her. So strong is this love and so ardent is my attachment to the Union, that I would be willing to put myself under ban for the remainder of my life to see the State restored. But because I have told the people the truth, will they censure me? I cannot believe they will. I have been frank with them, may be to my own injury. I cannot help it, for if I serve them at all I must do so with candor and honesty. My interests, my sympathies, my hopes are all identified with theirs. Passion and prejudice may rule the hour, but a day of reason and reflection will come, and then justice will be done to all. It would have been easy for me to have gone with the current. Like others, I might have made terms with my opponents. I held a position which would have enabled me to do this with some success. I might have grasped honors, and put money in my purse. I could have gone to a party with which I once acted many of whose members, from former associations, still have my regard and sympathy.—But, I could not do it. I could not abandon the cause of the Union. The path of duty was rugged and thorny, but I continued to walk in it. I am in it still. I will never leave it. I do not fear censure, but I fear to do wrong. Nor am I a slave to party. In 1848 I opposed my party on the internal improvements, and I have the gratification to believe that my course then ensured the appropriation for the Central Railroad, which was the great pioneer work of the kind in our State. In 1860 I refused to go with my party in opposing the principle of *ad valorem*. In 1860 I refused to go with the great mass of my party for disunion. I stand now where I stood then. I am the same loyal man I was when the President appointed me Provisional Governor in May 1865. I have not changed. I do not intend to change. I know this is a dark day for Union men in the South, but I intend to stand by the Union, in the darkness as in the light, so long as its flag floats or a star glitters in its folds. There is no hope for this people but in the Union. Throughout its whole existence it has been beneficent in its character and operations. It has borne heavily on no State; it has deprived no man of his liberty except from the stern necessity of war; it has laid the hand of correction on its rebellious children more in sorrow than in anger. We attempted recently to "calculate its value" at a time when its flag waved only for our protection, and when its horn of plenty was pouring down every good thing in to our midst, and behold how suddenly destruction rushed in upon us like a flood! We then humbled ourselves before God, and promised to submit to lawful authority. Have we so soon forgotten this promise? We have been conquered in battle because God willed it; let us now show what a great thing it is to conquer ourselves. Let us "rule our temper." Let us conquer and subdue our passions and prejudices. The great body of the people of the North are our friends. They wish us well.—They do not desire to humble or degrade us. They do not want our lands or our houses. They are not seeking our blood. They are tired of war. They yearn towards us as an elder towards his younger brother, who has been sorely chastised for his first offence.—They desire our prosperity, it is inseparably connected with their own. They do not want to hold us as subject provinces, but they wish to live with us as equals in the Union. The Union stretches out its mighty arms to embrace us. For one, I am anxious to return to it. I regard it, in the language of WASHINGTON, as "the primary object of patriotic desire." In it I know that we shall be safe. It will be to us all, as in the past, a copious fountain of innumerable blessings. Out of it, I see nothing but discord, anarchy, military rule, poverty, ignorance, and wretchedness. I am, therefore, in the fullest and strongest sense a Union man. Discarding all other platforms, I stand on the platform of WASHINGTON. I know we can not err as long as we follow his precepts, and look to his illustrious example for light to guide our footsteps. What would he say, if, appreciating the passions which divide us, he could look down upon us from his blest abode? He would say to the North, "give," and to the South "hold not back." He would tell us that what the sword had settled, should be confirmed by the tongue and the pen. He would tell us that the Union, which he toiled and suffered to establish, was the paramount good; that every thing else should be sacrificed, if necessary, to its restoration and preservation; that the passions and resentments engendered by the war should perish with the war; and that nothing should prevent the immediate restoration of the Union and the harmony of its various parts.

Fellow citizens, there are certain State issues, just now engaging the attention of the people, in relation to which I will submit a few observations.

I regret on several accounts, the rejection of the new State Constitution. It was not all that I desired, but it was in many respects an excellent Constitution, and a decided improvement upon the old one. One of the ablest and most loyal bodies that ever assembled in the State, gave to this instrument the most patient consideration. Among other things, it struck the last fetter from the human conscience, by granting to our Jewish fellow-citizens the right to hold office; it provided for expediting justice, thus maintaining the peace of society: it dealt a deserved blow at the right of secession; by substituting an oath to support the Constitution of the State not incompatible with the national Constitution, for the oath of primary allegiance to the State in the old Constitution, it provided for Lieutenant-Governor by the people, to take the place of the Governor in the event of his death or disability; it abolished or greatly molified the objectionable landed qualification for members of the Senate and House of Commons; and it established the white basis for the House of Commons. If this Constitution was rejected upon the ground that it was too liberal or too radical, I take it for granted, from some knowledge of our people, that the next Constitution, will be still more liberal and radical. Our people will not be satisfied until the white basis is established for both branches of the Legislature; and it may be that they will require the entire abolition of the property qualification, and the election of many officers by the people now chosen by the Legislature.

The Convention exhibited wise forethought in embodying in separate ordinances its repudiation of secession and the rebel debt, the abolition of slavery, and the provision allowing colored persons to be heard in our Courts as witnesses; for, from the spirit manifested at the late voting for and against the Constitution it is more than probable that these ordinances if they had been incorporated in the Constitution, would have rendered it much more objectionable than it was to those who voted against it. As it is these ordinances exist for the present. They may be abrogated, however, by any future Convention that may be called.

Our people are impoverished and deeply in debt. Previously to the rebellion the estimated value of all the property of the State was not less than four hundred millions in specie: it is more than probable that the estimated value at present would not reach one hundred millions. The State debt, with the interest recently added to it, cannot be much less than eighteen millions. It is impracticable, at present, to redeem the principal of this debt. It is impractica le, now, to discharge old debts. The State is not itself, in any sense, in the present condition of things. We shall have no capital from a distance, no emigration, no payment of claims held by our people against the federal government for property taken or destroyed during the war—no adequate or reliable means to stimulate enterprise and industry, and no solid foundation for business of any kind, until the State is restored to the Union. I know it is said the abolition of slavery was a providential act; or, if not, that our slaves were forcibly taken from us, and that, under either view, we have been released from our obligations to pay our debts. I do not concur in this view. Slavery was abolished by the unwise action of the Southern States. That first gun at Fort Sumter, fired by Southern men, who had previously "fired the Southern heart" for rebellion, was the death knell to slavery. It was our own act, and we cannot take advantage of our own wrong. We should bear in mind, in considering this subject, that if either party is to blame it is not the creditor but the debtor. The debtor has had, or may now have the benefit of what belonged to another. The events through which we have passed have convulsed and to a great extent, have changed society. They have impoverished our people. But events have not, therefore, released us from our lawful obligations.—These events constitute good reason for indulgences and forbearance in the collection of debts but the debts remain, and must be paid. I plead only for indulgence and forbearance. We may honestly say we cannot, but we cannot honestly say we will not pay our debts. An honest bankrupt never loses the respect or the confidence of the wise and good; but an individual or a State that says, "it is my hand and seal, but I will not pay," proclaims for himself and his State that there is no virtue in moral obligation. North Carolina will live always.—Centuries hence her name, and I trust her fame will be known among the nations. States prosper and flourish and are respected, in proportion as they adhere to the eternal principles of justice. Whatsoever we may do now, in this respect, will be known and scrutinized by those who are to come after us; and if our descendants shall be of the noble stamp of Gaston and Macon, they will blush for their ancestors if they deliberately repudiate their just obligations.

But we are losing golden moments. Interest is being added to principal, thus augmenting our own burdens and the burdens of posterity. Our capacity to discharge our obligations, whether public or private, is greatly restricted by our exclusion from the Union.—Every effort and energy, therefore, should be exerted to get back into the Union. The longer we remain out of it, the poorer we shall become, and the heavier will be our burdens as a State and as individuals. While every reasonable forbearance should be shown towards taxpayers and debtors, let us at the same time guard the honor of the State, and our credit as individuals, as of more value to us in the long run than everything else. North Carolina, though now in the dust of poverty, is still rich in resources. She will yet rise and shine among the wealthiest and proudest of her sisters, and will, in the end redeem all her obligations. I do not despair either of the Republic or of the future prosperity and glory of our State. But one thing is indispensable, and that is, THE RESTORATION OF THE UNION. With it, we shall at once enter on a new career of prosperity. Without it, every interest will languish, and we shall continue to eat the bread of poverty.

W. W. HOLDEN.

Raleigh, Sept 20, 1860.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1866.

☞ Announcements of Candidates, $3 00 in advance.

We have been authorized to announce JAMES M. COVINGTON, of Stokes County, a candidate for a seat in the Senate of our next General Assembly, from the District of Stokes and Forsyth.

We have been authorized to announce Col. JAMES E. MATTHEWS a candidate for the Senate of the next General Assembly, from Stokes and Forsyth.

☞ We are now making out our accounts for subscriptions, job work and advertising, and, in the course of a few weeks, we will place unsettled notes and accounts in the hands of a collector.

☞ It will be remembered that at one time during the rebellion, the South might have returned to the Constitution and the Union, with protection to slavery; this being declined, gradual emancipation with remuneration for the slaves, was proposed by President Lincoln, which was also disregarded; then came the proclamation from the President, stating that if his previous offers were not complied with within a certain time, all slaves should be free. But the war was still prosecuted until the surrender in the spring of 1865, with the abolition of slavery, and such other terms as the victorious party might dictate to a conquered people.

We must now quietly submit to such terms of re-admission as we can get, or remain as we are, with a fair prospect of having additional burdens placed upon us, outside of the Union. What is known as the Howard Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, is *now* offered for our adoption or rejection. Perhaps, if we must choose from evils, it would be wise to choose the least, as the general opinion prevails that the next Congress will be more radical than the last, from which the South will have no favors to expect.

The Howard Amendment does not force negro suffrage on the South, but leaves it with the States to determine that matter.—But, for the sake of argument, say that it does impose negro suffrage, as some contend, (which we deny) should it be defeated, would that secure the South against negro suffrage or negro equality?—By no means. But the adoption of this amendment may prevent it, as it provides that, in case the right to vote is denied to any of the male inhabitants of a State, 21 years of age, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State. That is, if the negroes are not allowed to vote, they shall not be counted in the representation. This would reduce our representation in Congress to some extent, that is all, and settle the matter, perhaps, forever.

The New York *Times* says, the object of this proposed Constitutional Amendment is to exclude such men as Jefferson Davis, or Benjamin, or members of other leading rebels taking their seats again in the halls of the Capital. We have always urged that it is very desirable to break up the old leaders of secession at the South, and the third section of the Amendment has a tendency to accomplish this."

Our feelings and interests are with the South, and would do all in our power to relieve her from her embarrassment, but it would be folly to shut our eyes against stubborn facts. It may be that circumstances, to transpire shortly, may change the aspect of affairs, but we fear not.—The efforts now being made to deceive and mislead the people, in this county, induced us to prepare this article.

Below will be found the views of the Charlotte *Democrat*, upon the Howard Amendment:

"For our own part, we can say that rather than have our State governments abolished, negro suffrage forced upon us, the property of our people confiscated or depredated on by squads of soldiers, and the women and children starved to death or rendered houseless and homeless, we would prefer the adoption of the proposed amendment. We are as deeply interested in the welfare of the country as any man, our heart is with the South, and here in North Carolina we expect to live and die.—*Charlotte Democrat.*"

The Howard Amendment is no favorite of ours,—would prefer something better, if we could suggest, what it is; but would most respectfully suggest, that we could not be learning wisdom from experience, at the cost of evils to choose the least.

It remains for the people, through their State Legislatures, to decide the question of adoption or rejection.

☞ A considerable portion of our space this week, is occupied by the address of Gov. Holden, to the people of North Carolina, adopted by the Raleigh meeting.

We have given the proceedings, or sketches, of all the recent political meetings of importance, conservative and radical, to enable our readers to see both sides.

DEATH OF DR. HAWKS.—This eminent divine, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died in New York on the 27th of September.

☞ Two short articles upon the subject of repudiating private debts, will be found in our columns this week,—one from Virginia, and the other from the pen of Hon. B. F. Moore, of Raleigh, one of the most eminent lawyers in the State. Don't fail to read them.

Gen. Dockery Declines.

It will be seen, from the correspondence elsewhere, which explains itself, that Gen. Dockery declines to be a candidate for Governor, in opposition to Gov. Worth.—Personal matters and the shortness of time, not even permitting a partial canvass of the State, compels him to decline the nomination of the late Raleigh meeting. He approves of the platform laid down.

GODY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The October number of this most popular of the Fashion monthlies, has been received, and contains its usual variety of interesting matter.

New Advertisements.

E. A. Vogler—General assortment of new Fall and Winter Goods.
Tyre Glen—Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Milch Cows, Wheat, for sale.
E. A. Vogler—Plantation for sale.
S. H. Laugenour—Public Sale.
Edmund Blum—Land for Sale.
S. G. Hall—Return my Books.

STERLING'S SCHOOL BOOKS.—A new edition, revised and corrected, of this series of School Books, by Richard Sterling, late Principal of Edgeworth Female Seminary, Greensboro, is in press, and will shortly be published in a very neat style.

Mr. Sterling also offers a series of Writing Books suited to accompany the series of School Books. The whole is a worthy enterprise, and ought to be abundantly successful.

Northern Elections.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—New York special dispatches from a number of town elections in Connecticut yesterday, report nearly all heard from as carried by the republicans by increased majorities.

The house-hold effects left at the Arlington mansion by Gen. Lee, or, rather, the fragments remaining of them, were yesterday delivered to the party authorized by Gen. Lee to receive them. This was done, it is said, by order of the President.

TROUBLE WITH TURKEY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

A special to the Herald, dated London, Sept. 30, says that, in consequence of a difficulty which has existed for some time between the United States Consulate, on the Island of Cyprus, and the Turkish authorities, the U. S. minister at Constantinople, Mr. E. Joy Morris, has demanded full satisfaction from the Sultan. Pending negotiations, which look serious, Mr. Morris communicated with admiral Goldsborough and the U S ship, Ticonderoga. She being off the port of Venice was sent to Cyprus.

SANTA ANNA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

Santa Anna's office was crowded yesterday with people anxious to enter the service of Mexico.

It is said that a firm here is commissioned to buy six steamers for Santa Anna, and three banking houses in the city have taken his loan of five millions.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

South American correspondence states that the Chilians are anxious to carry the war into Spain.

The Secretary of foreign affairs, in a speech, said that Chili would ever regard Spain as a natural enemy.

The ex-Confederate Tucker has been installed as Commander of the allied squadron.

South Carolina Legislature.

A Charleston special states that the legislature adjourned on Friday night. Among the measures adopted was an act securing to freedmen the right to make and enforce contracts, sue and be sued, to give evidence, and to purchase, lease and sell real estate and personal property, and to enjoy all legal remedies the same as the whites; and also to be punished alike with whites for the same offence. Measures were also adopted by the legislature to that effect, the Trustees appointed are permitted to assume control of the matter, and wind up the affairs of the company at any from the date of the deed of assignment. The deed covers several pages, and has been entered of record in the Hustings Court of this city.

This *denouement* of the National Express Company is seriously to be deplored, if for no other reason than the fact that it gives employment to a large number of needy persons. Its operations were very extensive, and the sudden announcement of its failure will doubtless cause much astonishment.—*Richmond Times.*

Repudiation.

The Petersburg *Index* winds up an admirable article upon this subject in the following language:

"Surely there is courage, and principle, and pride, and christianity enough still left in Virginia to stifle this serpent in its cradle."

Who first learned that such an idea was stealing into the community, and that artful politicians, [illegible] standard of morality & honor was not sufficiently high, were filling their sails with the gentle breeze, hoping soon that it would increase, until it got to be a perfect storm which, should fit them into power, we raised our feeble voice against it.

The pulpit might well take hold of this subject. For, while we condemn political preaching as much as any man living, we consider repudiation a legitimate theme for the denunciation and warning of the ministers of the Gospel. If it be not taught in the Scriptures that we should pay our debts, then we confess, we have read our Bible in vain.

But there can be no doubt that the press is a proper means, yea, the very best means, of putting down this political and religious heresy.

Of all the horried evils which could befal a community, we consider repudiation the worst. Take away honesty from the people, and what would we become? No man would trust his neighbor; trade could not flourish; nothing could prosper. The great effort ought to be to nip repudiation in the bud. When such a demoralizing principle, spreads widely over a community, there is no end to the mischief which would ensue. We warn the young and inconsiderate against advocating such a measure. In after life, they would give the world to wipe out the stain. No, let us raise up our sons to be honest, if we have not a cent to give them. Far better to be cast upon the world dependent upon their own personal exertions, fortified by virtue and honesty, than to have houses and lands retained by repudiation. An honest man, it seems to us, would scorn to hold property by repudiating his just debts. We had rather see a son of ours live a beggar, than to hear him advocating the abominable principle of repudiation.—*Dan. Times.*

Mr. Moore's Letter.

We copy to day from the Wilson *Carolinian*, a short but powerful letter, addressed by Hon. B F. Moore to Richard Short, Esq., of Nash, on the subject of repudiation. This letter is worthy Mr. Moore's head, and that of his heart as that of an honest man. We lost all but our honor as a people in the late struggle, and in the name of all that is sacred let us preserve that. While every indulgence and forbearance should be shown in the collection of debts, let us save our good old State at all hazards, from *the shame of repudiation*. But it is popular, is it, to repudiate? Well, what of it? Popularity based on dishonest principles is not worth having. That is our judgment.

RALEIGH, Sept 16, 1866.

MR RICHARD SHORT:

Dear Sir:—I have received yours, asking my "opinion, in a few words, whether private debts can be repudiated or not?"

I am greatly surprised that it is deemed necessary to ask the question after a national existence of nearly eighty years under the Constitution of the United States, one clause of which declares that "no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts."

Now, every man is bound to support that Constitution, and every sentence of it. And every person, who may become an officer of the State or a member of the Legislature, is compelled, as a necessary qualification before taking his seat, to swear that he will support said Constitution,—which he cannot do and will not do if he shall pass, or *try* to pass, any law impairing the obligation of contracts. Every law which annuls a contract or repudiates it, impairs the obligation of the contract, and is therefore null and void. Every man who votes for it commits a perjury and lifts his hand against the majesty and honor of his county.

Surely, sir, no man in our country would, if he could, so dishonor himself or his State as to invite all men to break their faith with each other, and affix a stigma on the name of North Carolina, which no time may efface. God forbid that my eyes should ever behold this disgrace upon the "Old North State." Such a condition would place her lower than any people of whom we have any account.

I have answered your question, and gone somewhat beyond—but my surprise has been the cause. I am, respectfully, yours,

B. F. MOORE.

P. S. The Courts of the United States, and every State, have declared such legislation void.

Failure of the National Express Company.

ASSIGNMENT MADE

The National Express and Transportation Company, which has scarcely been in operation a year, has virtually failed. A deed of assignment of all its property, rights, and credits has been made by the board of directors to John Blair Hodge, John J. Kelly and C. Oliver O'Donnel, who had been selected as trustees to settle up the affairs of the concern.—According to the terms of agreement, there are certain priorities of debts which are to be settled first, among which we will enumerate.

First. The payment of the officers, agents clerks and other employees of the company.

Second. The payment of two debts (which are the principal creditors of the company)—one due to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the other to the bank of Commerce of Baltimore, the exact sums of which cannot now be stated.

Third. To indemnify any officer or director of the company who may have become liable as endorser or security for the company.

Fourth. The payment of railroad companies for transportation of express matter.

Fifth. The payment of all other debts and liabilities of the company in rateable proportion.

The company is to be permitted to remain in the use of its property till the 1st of November, 1866, and thereafter till the trustees shall be requested by one or more of the creditors secured, and whose debt or debts shall then be due to take charge of such property. But should the Board of Directors make a request to that effect, the Trustees appointed are permitted to assume control of the matter, and wind up the affairs of the company at any from the date of the deed of assignment. The

[COMMUNICATED]

The Poor in Philadelphia.

On Tuesday, Sept., 18, I went for the last time, to see a woman whom I had attended. While there, I was begged to visit a little boy who had been suddenly attacked by diarrhea and vomiting some hours previous, and was now lying at the point of death. Of course I complied, and found the patient in such a condition that I could not hesitate to pronounce it genuine cholera. By applying such remedies as I had been taught would suit the case, I had the pleasure of seeing him rally from his apparently dying state. This was effected late at night after I had seen him six or eight times during the day.

He now needed care and nourishment; and as, from the condition and habits of his parents, I knew he could have neither, I went to the office of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, to ask what could be done. After being politely informed, in almost so many words, that they neither knew nor cared, I was told that it was exceedingly commendable in me to interest myself in behalf of these people, and advised to report the case to the Board of Health. This I did, signing myself "student of medicine." The place was forthwith thoroughly disinfected, &c., but no assistance was offered me in a medical way, although I declared myself but a student. I was told that if I did not care for the case no one else would. I had four or five in all. So I went back to pay for the medicine myself. After a few days I determined, if possible, to do something to relieve myself from this self-imposed responsibility. I went to the Dispensary, and told my tale. The physicians there exclaimed in high terms against the hard-heartedness of the board of guardians, and declared it was their duty to look after these things, and as I had only seen their clerk, recommended that I should see the guardians in person. After seeing three, I was referred to the visitor of the poor for the district. On hearing my story, he asked me whether I were willing to visit the parties, if he gave me an order for medicines, &c. I told him, of course, yes. I am happy to say that my patients are now all doing well.

I wish I could give you an idea of the place which some of them inhabit, but language fails.

Three weeks ago, had I dreamed of such destitution and vice, I should have been unable to associate the idea with any place but the region of eternal woe. Think of it, a family of six living in an attic without a *bed* or a *chair*, huddled into a lump on the floor; husband and wife drunk the most of the time, and whether drunk or sober, always fighting; children actually colored by dirt and covered with loathsome skin disease, and then imagine two of this 'model' family lying for three or four days at death's door!—The attentions they received from my visits were absolutely all they got for the first twenty-four hours.

And such things are not uncommon in this city of brotherly love, and hot bed of Freedmen's Aid Societies, where as I read in yesterday's paper, ladies and gentlemen of education and refinement are daily sent to instruct and enlighten the benighted and degraded negro!—Had I time I could, from my experience within the last week in particular, fill sheets with the details of the condition of the poor, as horrible and sickening as they are true. But thinking of these things only disgusts me with the conduct of the self righteous Pharisee, who wash their skirts of ever having owned a slave, since their interests have told them that it would be a profitless business, so far North.—And while they scour the South Sea islands and interior of Africa in search of a proselyte, they let poor ignorant wretches perish by the thousands in their midst with no knowledge of God in this world and no hope of salvation hereafter.

THE INDIANS.

War against the Whites.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Sept. 25.—Information received from Fort Laramie, Reno and Big Horn River, states that 150 whites have been killed by the Indians. The road from Laramie to powder River is filled with graves of murdered men. A whole train was murdered on Big Horn River. Numbers of men and women have also been killed.

The Indians have become emboldened by their unchecked success, and defy the military. Red Cloud, principal chief at Laramie Peace Treaty, has taken the war path. A band of Arapahoes attacked another train on Big Horn, killed seven men, stole all the stock and compelled the people to stop travel. Scouts from Fort Reno report that the Sioux and Cheyennes attacked that post, carrying away all their stock.

Reports state that a train of 256 wagons on the road fought the Sioux and Cheyennes all the way from Fort Laramie to Reno, losing 22 men killed, a great deal of stock was lost. Thirty nine men have been killed on Big Horn River. The Indians are well armed and equipped.

The grasshoppers have taken possession of Kansas and Western Missouri. Huge swarms are devastating here.

A FEROCIOUS MANIAC.—There is a maniac now living in Buckland, Mass., named Josiah Spaulding, who, the *Springfield Republican* says, has been confined in an iron cage for over fifty years, and for more than thirty years has not stood erect. He has become so deformed that it is impossible to straighten his limbs by manual force. He refuses to be clothed and will not suffer anything to remain on him and is only kept warm in winter by warming the room in which his cage is placed. He is the son of Rev. Josiah Spaulding. When he first became insane he endeavored to murder his father, mother and sister, and it became necessary to confine him so that he could not

The Pittsburg Radical Convention.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

The proceedings yesterday were attended by several amusing speeches, ridiculing the President, and were listened to with favor.

Butler made a characteristic speech, and Gen. Willis denounced the Cleveland Convention as made up of stragglers.

A dispatch was received from Fremont, which met three cheers. Butler is the lion of the Convention.

Among the resolutions (presented by Col. Streight) is one asking Congress to direct the President to remove from the rebel States all arms and munitions of war not needed by the United States there, which was adopted with one vote in the negative, the first and only one of the character cast, and which created a sensation. The resolutions also endorse the constitutional amendment, and assert that its propositions are the mildest terms ever granted to a subdued people—that the President has no right to a policy, as against the legislative department of the government—that his acts have converted consummate rebels into importunate claimants to rights which they have forfeited, and places they had desecrated—that the right of the conqueror to legislate for the conquered is the public law of all civilized nations.

Butler in his remarks said, that as soon as these communities have shown a desire to be received back in an humble way—mark the word—in an humble way, for the clemency held out to them, because it is for men who have erred to be humble—when they fully acknowledge their mistakes, they should be received, but not until then. Mr. Davis is, perhaps, by no means the worst man in the Southern Confederacy, but he chose to have the place of a representative man; he played for an Empire and staked his life on the result—let him pay the forfeit; (applause,) let it be known for all time that no man shall plot against the Union in the halls of the Congress of the United States. (Applause.) Gen. Lee left the army of the United States and went into Virginia and was at the head of the rebel forces of Virginia before his State seceded, and carried her out at the point of the bayonet. Now, gents, we had an Arnold and he escaped punishment, but he did not remain here. We have, as it seems to me, a traitor equally guilty. The question to be decided in this instance is, whether his surrender as a prisoner of war, when he was captured, shall avail him against the folds of his flag to take service on the side of the enemies of his country. (Cries of No, No.)

I therefore again say that I would make example of this man, so that no soldier hereafter should ever be found to desert the flag of his country. (Good, and cheers.) Now, then, fellow soldiers, what shall be done with the soldier who deserts his flag and takes with him the scorn of his commander? (Cries of "hang him." Shooting is too good for him who deserts for the purpose of taking command, or bribed by a higher command in the armies of the enemies of his country.

Gen. Dockery Declines.

RALEIGH, Sept. 21, 1866,

To the Hon. Alfred Dockery:

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned were appointed a committee, by the Union meeting held in Raleigh on yesterday, the 20th, to inform you of your nomination for the office of Govenor of North Carolina, and to request your acceptance of the same.

You were selected without a dissenting voice as the most suitable citizen to represent the Union sentiment of North Carolina. The restoration of the Union was felt by the meeting to be the paramount all-absorbing question of the day. We have no doubt you concur with us in this view, and we trust the resolutions adopted by the meeting will receive your approval.

With your assistance at the helm, the ship of state, though surrounded by breakers on every side, will yet weather the storm, and reach the only safe haven for her people—the great national government founded by Washington.

Sincerely trusting, sir, that you will accept the nomination thus tendered, and devote what time is left to canvassing public questions, we have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servants.

J. F. TAYLOR, of Wake,
H. J. MENNINGER of Craven,
E. T. BLAIR, of Randolph. } *Com.*

RICHMOND COUNTY, Sept. 26, 1866.

Messrs. J. F. Taylor. H. J Menninger and E. T. Blair.

GENTLEMEN:—Yours of the 21st instant by the hand of our friend Mr Logan, has been received. Accept the assurance of my regard for this additional manifestation of trust and confidence reposed in me, by our friends assembled in Raleigh on the 20th instant, and my thanks for the very complimentary terms in which you have been pleased to make known to me the action of the meeting.

I regret, gentlemen, to say that after reflection, circumstances of a personal character, connected with the few days that will intervene before the day of the election, precluding the the possibility of even a partial canvass of the state, compel me most respectfully to decline the candidacy tendered by the meeting at Raleigh. Allow me, however, to assure you that the resolutions and most excellent address adopted by the meeting, in the main have my most cordial approval.

I greatly prefer the Howard amendment, with its reference of negro suffrage to our own legislature, than to risk the next Congress, which in all probability, will pass a much more stringent law upon that subject.

I also vastly prefer the restrictions upon office holders, about which the secession organs clamor so much, to more general proscriptions with the confiscation of our lands, of which there is great danger, should the proposed amendment be rejected.

The argument in favor of immediate representation in Congress cannot be answered.—As well might a general be expected to resist a well disciplined army, or storm a stronghold without soldiers, as for our interests in Congress to be defended until our members shall have been admitted. And as President Johnson and Secretary Seward, as well as the Congress, have repeatedly declared the test oath to be a pre requisite condition of admission, the people ought to invite all our members elect who cannot comply with the required condition to retire and let others who can comply be elected, as an indispensable step toward harmony and restoration.

Most respectfully yours,
ALFRED DOCKERY.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.

The political excitement here is increasing, as the day for the election draws near. A very large vote is expected next Tuesday,—there having been over 16,000 names added by the extra assignments.

BRADSHER BAILED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

Several citizens of Georgia have sued L. P. Bradsher, Treasury Agent, for seizing $96,000 worth of cotton in February last.

Bradsher held to bail in $70,000.

DIED:

In this place, on the 3d instant, after a long and painful illness, MARY VOGLER, aged twenty-two years, five months and some days.

On her death-bed she gave her friends and relatives the sweetest assurance that she was called to heaven; and a peaceful happiness, like the benediction of God's own love, rested upon her face when life was fled.

J.

At the residence of S. H. Laugenour Esq., near Salem, on the 27th ult., CHRISTIAN MOCK, in the 28th year of his age.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM.

Buying Rates of N. C. Bank Notes.

Bank of Cape Fear,	25
" Charlotte	16
" Commerce,	14
" Clarendon,	3
" Fayetteville,	8
" Lexington,	10
" " at Graham,	15
" North Carolina,	35
" Rocksboro',	30
" Thomasville,	25
" Wadesboro',	16
" Wilmington,	16
" Washington,	4
" Yanceyville,	5
Commercial Bank of Wilmington,	14
Farmer's Bank at Greensboro, "Old"	17
" " " "New,"	10
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	30
Miners' and Planters' Bank,	17
Virginia Bank Notes, average,	25
South Carolina, " "	20
Georgia, " "	20
Gold	1 35
Silver,	1 25
Old North Carolina coupons	57
Rail Road, "	90
North Carolina 6's, 10 coupons,	80
" " New	61
Exchange on New York,	½
U. S. 7-30 Large (clean)	105

Compound Interest Notes from 107 to 115 according to date.

New Advertisements.

Quarterly Report of the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM,

MONDAY, October 1st, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills of Discount,	$ 633 20	
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation,	34,000 00	
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand,	6,100 00	
Premiums,	850 00	
Due from Banks,	26,217 39	
Current Expenses,	67 15	
Remittances and Cash Items,	1,491 55	
Legal Tender Notes,	2,740 00	
Fractional Currency,	1 20	
National Bank Notes,	1,538 00	
		$73,638 49

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	$ 53,300 00	
Deposits,	20,048 79	
Profit and Loss,	289 70	
		$ 73,638 49

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } *County of Forsyth.* }

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this first day of October, 1866.

C. L. RIGHTS, J. P.

Plantation at a Bargain.

I INTEND to sell the Plantation I own, known as the Rex place, about 2½ miles below Salem, It has on it about 100 ACRES of

Splendid Wood-Land,

good Meadows, good Spring and several houses, which, with little repair, can be made very comfortable.

The place contains about 164 acres. I want to sell it and will give a bargain in it, if early application is made.

The "Wright Place," on the Cucumber Road, is also for sale It contains about 69 acres, of which about 45 acres are well timbered.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 5, 1866.

SALE OF

MULES, HORSES, MILCH-COWS, BEEF CATTLE, JACKS & JENNETS, AND A LOT OF WHEAT.

I WILL sell for CASH, or on a short credit to punctual dealers, 4 good young MULES, well broke to work; 2 good BUGGY HORSES, and 2 good SADDLE HORSES. Four choice MILCH COWS, and a lot of good BEEF CATTLE; three fine young JACKS and two JENNETS.

Also, for *cash*, a few hundred bushels of clean WHEAT.

TYRE GLEN.

Red Plains, Yadkin C }
Oct. 5, 1866. } 6-tf

LAND FOR SALE!

The corner lot, No. 116, in the Town of Salem, situated on Main Street and at the Corner of Below's Creek and Church Streets, measuring in front, on Main Street, One Hundred and Eleven feet, and One Hundred and Seventy feet along Below's Creek Street.

This lot is an excellent Business Stand, being in a very public part of the Town, and near the corporation Town line between Salem and Winston, and about five minutes walk from the Court House.

ALSO

A TRACT OF LAND situated on the Germanton Road near Winston, North of the Court House. There is on the premises two never failing Springs, some Meadow land, and a good portion of Woodland.

For further particulars apply to

EDMUND BLUM,
Near Winston, Forsyth Co., N. C.

Oct 5th. 6—2t.

NOTICE.

BY LOANING MY BOOKS BEFORE THE war I have lost several volumes. Any one having "THE DERSLAYER" and "THE PRAIRIE" of Cooper's Leatherstocking tales, and "HORSE-SHOE ROBINSON," in their possession will confer a favor by returning them to me.

S. G. HALL.

oct 5 6-tf

NEW GOODS!

LATE ARRIVALS!

A LARGE and full stock of NEW GOODS just received by

E. A. VOGLER,

and for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

200 Pieces of CALICO,

A large assortment of DE LAINES, MERINOS, GINGHAMS, FLANNELS

CLOTHS, JEANS, KERSEYS, DOMESTICS, SHAWLS AND FANCY GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, IRON, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

I expect to extend my business and deal in everything the country affords. I will buy and sell Iron, Grain of all kinds, Rags, Fruit, Furs, Butter, Beeswax, Honey, Tallow, Lard, Bacon, Flaxseed, Oil, Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Lumber, Tobacco, &c, &c.

Thankful for past encouragement, I hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., October 5, 1866.

10,000 lbs. Dried Grapes

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by
Oct 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Flour! Flour! Flour!

60 BARRELS FLOUR JUST RECEIVED and for sale by
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Corn and Seed Wheat.

A LOT OF CORN just received and for sale Also a very superior article of early White Seed Wheat for sale by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Cotton Yarns & Sheetings

BY THE BUNDLE, BOLT AND BALE.—A lot of Cedar Falls Sheetings by the Bale.

E. A. VOGLER.
Oct. 1866.

Best Peruvian Guano,

FOR sale by the Bag or Ton; also Ford's Fertilizer, by the Barrel or Ton, by
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Bacon! Bacon!

A LOT of BACON, just received and for sale
Oct. 1866. by E. A. VOGLER

Cheese! Cheese!!

A SPLENDID LOT OF CHEESE just received and for sale by the box or retail.
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

250 Sacks Liverpool Salt

IN good, large and sound sacks, just received and for sale, cheap, by
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Iron! Iron! Iron!

A LOT of TYRE, BAND and ROD IRON, just received and for sale by
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Hats, Hats and Caps.

AN elegant assortment of Mens' and Boys' Hats and Caps, just received and for sale by
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Ready-Made Clothing!

A LOT of Ready-Made Clothing just received and for sale by
Oct. 1866 E. A. VOGLER.

BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, AND FANCY GOODS.

A FINE assortment of Bonnets, Hoods, Flowers, Feathers Laces, Trimmings, Buttons, Shoes, Gloves, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Perfumery and Fancy Goods received at the

Ladies' Furnishing Store.

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Fur! Fur!! Fur!!! Fur!!!!

I WILL again be in the market for all kinds of

FURS.

Rabbit, Cat, Muskrat, Fox, Opossum, Raccoon, Otter, Mink, &c., &c., &c.
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Gold, Silver & Bank Notes

BOUGHT and sold by
E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C, Oct. 5, 1866. 6-tf

Public Sale!

I WILL offer at public sale, at my residence, two and a half miles south of Salem, on the Salisbury road,

on the 19th and 20th of October,

1 tract of land, containing 62 Acres, half of which is good Bottom Land.

ALSO

4 Head of Horses, 3 Wagons, 1 Two Horse Carriage and Harness, 300 or 400 Bushels of Corn, and a quantity of Wheat, Hay and Blacksmith tools.

Also a lot of

LIVE STOCK.

Consisting of Hogs, Sheep, and Cattle, among which are

5 GOOD MILCH COWS.

I will sell my Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of 1 Parlor Stove, 1 Cooking Stove and Fixtures, 1 Writing Desk, and Wardrobes

Also a great variety of Farming tools, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

The above property will be offered at Private Sale until the 19 inst.

S. H. LAUGENOUR.

Oct 4, 1866. 6-4ds

Fresh Arrivals.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

SALEM DRUG STORE,

a Fresh Supply of Drugs and Medicines.

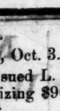
Warranted Fresh and Genuine.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! New, very rare, rich and fashionable perfume.—The finest ever imported or manufactured in the United States. Try it and be convinced.

F. E. KEEHLN,

HARNESS & BRIDLE MANUFACTURER,

SALEM, N. C.,



TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has resumed business and is now prepared to do anything that can be desired in the harness line. Persons wishing to purchase HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, LINES, &c., would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch, and upon reasonable terms.

Country Produce taken in exchange for work.

☞ Shop, Main Street, opposite Mr. Foltz's Gun Smith Shop, in the lower part of town.

F. E. KEEHLN.

Sept. 28, 1866. 5-6m.

Note Paper, Envelopes, &c.

FINE Gilt-edged, and Plain Note and Cap paper, and Envelopes, together with a lot of Primers, Pens, Pencils, &c, for sale at

THIS OFFICE.

Sept. 28, 1866. 5-tf.

CHEAP NOVELS, Lithograph Prints, TOY BOOKS.

AN assortment of cheap Novels, Toy Books. Likenesses of President Johnson, Confederate Generals, Landscapes, and other designs, for sale AT THIS OFFICE.

ELECTION.

On Thursday, the 18th day of October next, elections will be opened and held at the several precincts in our county of Forsyth, for the purpose of electing a Governor for the State, a Senator and two Commoners, to represent us in the next State Legislature.

The following persons are appointed by the Court Judges of said elections, viz:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Sides'—Thos. M Hunter, Esq. Hezekiah Flyn, George Newsom.

Bethania—Adam Snow, Esq. Joseph Transou, James Grabbs.

Lewisville—W. A. Harper,, Esq, Milton Blackburn, George Flynt

Stafford's—William Shore, Esq., William Thomas, Benjamin Hampton.

Waughtown—P. E. Light, Esq., William Spach, E J Hine.

Kernersville—V. Perry, Esq, John Kerner, John Stockton.

Crim's Cross Roads—Tyre Carter, Esq, William Medaris, N. D. Vance

Matthews—George S Matthews, Esq, Willis Marshal, Paris Whicker.

Sedge Garden—William McMillan, T. N Marshall, Joseph Davis.

Winston—Jacob Tise, Esq., George Burke, Calvin Miller.

FOR SENATE AND COMMONS.

Sides'—Thos. Long, Esq, Nathan Gurley, Wm. Long.

Bethania,—T. C Johnson, Esq, L Grabbs, Thomas Lash.

Lewisville,—W R. Griffith, Esq., L. Laugenour, V. Craft.

Stafford's,—W. W. Thornton, Esq, Henry Sheaf, Wm. Snider.

Waughtown,—Aquilla Pitts, Esq., W. W. Philip, A. Hall.

Kernersville,—P. Kerner, Esq, Jas Browning, F. M Stafford

Crim's Cross Roads,—Smith Linville, Esq, M. Whicker, F. Vance.

Matthews,—Wm. Morris, Esq., Jesse Morris, Isaac Vanhoy

Sedge Garden,—Samuel Stoltz, Esq, Tandy Marshall, I Moser.

Winston,—Henry Renigar, Esq, Solomon Mickey, J. N. Blum.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

Forsyth County, Sept 21st.

State of North Carolina.

In Forsyth Court of Equity, to Fall term, 1866.

Michael Doub and Thos. Long, Executors of Wm. Doub, dec'd, vs. Joseph Doub and others. } Petition for Settlement.

It appearing to the Court, on affidavit, that J. W Doub, and Samuel Wolff and his wife, Peggy, defendants in the foregoing case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Winston, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in this case, or the same will be set down for hearing, and be heard, *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk and Master of Forsyth Court of Equity, at office in Winston, this the 21st of August, A D. 1866.

C L. BANNER, C. M. E.

52-6w. fee $8.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1866.

Paris S. Benbow vs. Cornelia S. Stafford and others. } Original bill praying for a decree for title in lieu of lost deeds to two tracts of land in Iowa.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the aforesaid Cornelia S. Stafford is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Forsyth, at the court-house in Winston, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1866, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to her, and the case set down ex parte as to her, for hearing.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for said county, at office in Winston, this the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1866.

C. L. BANNER, C. M. E.

Aug. 21-6w. fee $8.

A NEW PERFUME! Called Sweet Ororo-nax from Mexico, manufactured by E. T. Smith & Co., New York, is making a sensation wherever it is known. Is very delicate, and its fragrance remains on the handkerchief for days. *Evening Bulletin Philadelphia.*

SWEET OPOPONAX!—New Perfume from Mexico. The only fashionable perfume and ladies' delight.

Revenue Stamps

For Sale at the Post office.

Sale of Town Lots.

WILL BE SOLD, TO THE HIGHEST BIDder, on nine and twelve months credit, at the county seat of Alleghany county N. C., on Monday the 15th day of October next, a number of Town lots as laid off by the Commissioners.

By order of the County Court.

F. J. McMILLAN,
ROBT. GANBILL,
J. H PARKS,
MORGAN EDWARDS,
S. S. STAMPER. } *Comrs.*

Sept. 21. 1866—tf.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Is the sweetest extract made. Supersedes all others. Try it once: will use no other.

E. J. HALE. P. M. HALE.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

Late Editors of the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.

PUBLISHERS, BOOK SELLERS and STATIONERS,

496 Broadway, New York,

NEARLY OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

Will be glad to supply Booksellers and Merchants with all articles in their line at as favorable cash prices as can be had in the city.

As the *only Southern* dealers in the city, they solicit personal calls or orders of their friends and the public.

Sept. 14, 1866. 4t-pd

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO!—Nature could not produce a richer Gem or choicer perfume. Try it and be convinced.

E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS, 1866.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ribbons, Bonnet Silks & Satins.

Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers,

STRAW BONNETS, LADIES' HATS,

TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED SHAKER HOODS,

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

offer a stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

Terms—CASH.

WANTED,

A SUITABLE PERSON FOR OVERseer at the Poorhouse of Forsyth county, for twelve months from December term of Forsyth County Court.

Persons wishing to become Candidates for said office will hand in sealed bids to either of the Wardens, on or before Tuesday of October Court, at which time the bids will be considered and the appointment made.

By order of the Warden's Court

CHAS. BRIETZ, CLERK.

Sept. 7—2 tf

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1866.

T. C. Pfohl vs. Jeremiah Patterson. | John Beeson vs. Jeremiah Patterson.

Original Attachments levied on defendant's land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jeremiah Patterson, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Winston on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him and orders of sale granted.

Witness, John Blackburn, Clerk of said Court, at office in Winston, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1866.

JNO. BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

Aug 18, 1866-52-6w. fee $8.

State of North Carolina.

Forsyth County Court of Equity.

Malvina Hartgrove vs. Ithamer Vest and others. } Petition for Sale of Land.

It appearing to the Court, on affidavit, that the defendants in the above case, to wit: Ithamer Vest, Martha Huff, Mary Hartgrove, James Vest, Melissa Vest and Charles Vest, children of Lewis Vest, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for said County of Forsyth, at the Court House in Winston, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1866, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*, as to them.

Witness, C L Banner, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, in Winston, this the 27th day of August, 1866

C. L BANNER, C. M. E

Aug.31-6t pr fee $8

LAND FOR SALE.

AS EXECUTOR OF THE LATE HON A. H. Shepperd, deceased, I will sell to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 27th of September, on the premises, the tract of land on which he resided, lying within a mile and a half of Salem, N. C., containing about 167 acres.

A credit of 6, 12, and 18 months will be given, with interest from date. Bond and approved security will be required, and possession given on the day of sale.

At the same time will be sold on a credit of six months, some HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARMING TOOLS, A CARRIAGE, and many other articles.

Persons having claims against said estate will please present them within the time prescribed by law.

C. L. BANNER.

Aug. 31st, 1866. 1-4t

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! The most elegant and essential personal requisite for a lady. "Extract of Sweet Oponax."

E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

New Job Type AT THE Salem Printing Office!

AT THIS OLD WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF

PLAIN AND **FANCY PRINTING,**

in the best of style, at the shortest notice, and upon as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

We have just received a lot of

FINE PAPER,

WHITE AND COLORED,

SUITABLE FOR

PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
SHOW BILLS,
LAW BLANKS,
CHECKS,
NOTES,
CARDS,
LABELS, &c.,

Which will enable us to give satisfaction to all who favor us with a call.

We are receiving some excellent white and colored papers, suitable for Cotton Labels, Handbills, &c., also an additional supply of Cards, which in addition to our former assortment, will enable us to execute work in a superior style, upon short notice.

☞ CALL AT THE PRESS OFFICE. ☜

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21, 1866.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM,

in the town of Salem, in the county of Forsyth and State of North Carolina, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds; and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act. The office of Comptroller of the Currency being vacant

Now, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hulburd, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Salem, in the town of Salem, in the County of Forsyth and State of North Carolina, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

SEAL

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 21st day of August, 1866.

HILAND R. HULBURD,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

First National Bank OF SALEM, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

P. A. WILSON, J. W. HUNTER,
I. G. LASH, R. L. PATTERSON,
E BELO.

I. G. LASH, PRESIDENT,
W. A. LEMLY, CASHIER.

THIS BANK IS NOW OPENED FOR the transaction of a General Banking Business.

Gold and Silver coin, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, United States Stats and Local Securities, bought and sold on most favorable terms.

Interest paid on Deposits, and the most liberal terms extended to Depositors.

Collections made on all accessable points.

Aug.31-1-2m.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, to Fall Term, 1866.

Susan Morris vs. Presley W. Morris } Petition for Alimony.

It appearing to the Court, on affidavit, that Presley W. Morris, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of law, to be held at the Court House in Winston on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to him, and the prayer of the petitioner granted.

Witness, John Blackburn, Clerk of said Court, at office in Winston, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1866

JNO BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

Aug. 1866-52-6w. fee $8.

MRS. THOS. J. BONER is now prepared to do COLORING. Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments dyed BLACK, and the color warranted fast.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Ladies in their morning calls, carry joy and gladness, when perfumed with Sweet Oponax.

WANTED!

$100,000 SOUTHERN BANK

BILLS of all denominations. Also **$10,000** in Specie. Apply at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

For Cape Fear Bills 25 cents on the dollar will be paid.

For bills of all other Banks the highest prices that can be afforded, will be paid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons, who desire to sell Specie or Bank Bills, can do so at this time to better advantage probably than they may ever be able to do again.

Specie is now higher than it is likely it will be soon again, and the Bank Bills it is not thought will get any better, while many of them are continually getting worse. A word to the wise is sufficient. CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

☞ Persons indebted to the Cape Fear Bank of Salem may do well to call at the Sentinel office.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR

THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

GENERAL (STONEWALL) JACKSON.

By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va.

The Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow. The author a personal friend and *Chief* of Staff of the Christian Soldier. We want an agent in every county. Send for circulars and see our terms.

Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
Corner of 7th and Main Street,
Richmond, Va.

PROCLAMATION.

TO ALL WHO MAY BE CONCERNED.

HAVING retired to private life, and being desirous to close all my financial business, whether as *administrator, co partner*, or *individual claims*, I issue this, my last proclamation, as it is impossible for me to visit all my debtors and dun and fret them for the money:—I therefore kindly call on all men, women and children, everywhere, from the seaboard to the mountains that owe me anything, to come forward and immediately make payment. As I have indulged many of you from one to eight years, do not spurn this kind invitation, (for it may be he last you may ever get from me,) but you may soon, yes, very soon, be compelled, by much rougher hands, to attend to paying your just debts.

I now ask you, each and every one, to consider this notice as if though I had you by the hand leading you to the payment desk. If you spurn this notice, it is your own fault that you pay cost in addition to the principal.

You will find me at my late residence, two miles East of Union Cross.

Respectfully,

J. J. RAPER.

August 3, 1866. 49–4t

☞ Sentinel please publish 4 times and I will account for the same.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF BONER & CRIST having made an assignment of their effects to us, as Trustees, all persons indebted to the same are notified to come forward and make settlement with C. L. Banner, without delay, otherwise accounts not settled by the 1st of October next will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

THEO. F. KEEHLN,
C. L. BANNER.

Salem, Aug. 22d, 1866. 1–4t

NEW SOUTHERN MUSIC BOOK.

Just Published:

TABOR.

OR THE

Richmond Collection of Sacred Music.

By R. M. McINTOSH, of Virginia.

Essentially Southern in its main features, TABOR nevertheless contains a choice selection of the best Northern copyright Music. Its author, for four years an officer in the Confederate army, composed many stirring pieces in moments snatched during its marchings and counter-marchings in Virginia. The dirge used at the funeral of General T. J. Jackson, (Stonewall,) May 17th 1863, was from his pen, and is included in this collection.

"Mr. McIntosh," says the Richmond *Whig*, "is well known throughout the South as an author and teacher of finished excellence, with a musical reputation rarely attained by any man of his age in this country. In the South he stands at the very head of church music, no one disputing the position with him."

The book embraces everything of value of Southern or South-Western origin, much of which is now for the first time reduced to a written form. Its variety is great—embracing all metres in use, in every key, and every variety of measure—with a full elementary department and a fine collection of new anthems, set pieces and sentences. It contains nearly 300 closely printed pages, neatly and tastefully gotten up, well printed and bound.

Price $1 33. $12 00 per dozen.!!

Can be obtained through all booksellers, or will be mailed by the Publishers to any part of the United States, postage free, on receipt of retail price.

Single copies for examination and introduction, sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of one dollar.

F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO
Publishers and Booksellers,
459 Broome Street, New York.

*** Any Southern paper giving the above two insertions, and sending a copy of their paper to the publishers, shall have the volume, post free.

Metropolitan Enterprise.

GRAND

Annual Distribution

OF THE

NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE
Jeweler's Association.

Capital $1,000,000

Depot, 197 Broadway.

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article, and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for $1; and in no case can they get less than one dollars worth, as there are no blanks.

Agents are wanted in every town in the country, every person can make $10 a day, selling our certificates in the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known.

Send 25c. for a certificate, which will inform you what you can obtain for $1. At the same time get our circular, containing full list and particulars; also TERMS TO AGENTS.

Address, JAMES HUTCHINSON, & CO.
Aug. 17–3m. 117 Broadway, N. Y.

J. L. FULKERSON'S COLUMN.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS!

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured Delaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloakings Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, Bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, Bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Col'd Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bosoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies, Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Garage and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Plush-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and Trimmings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons. Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of STATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pencils, Pens, &c., &c.

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS & BONNETS,

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses' Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots.

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c, &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES.

In the **HARDWARE** line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Curry-combs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

Of Groceries,

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio coffee Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon; Starch, Soda, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Ven. Red, Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter. Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of common sale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of

FINE COGNIAC BRANDY,
AND PORT WINE,

for medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards Baskets and Chairs, Churches pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick,

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather**, which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL **BARTER** FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash Let all the boys go at trapping, for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., May, 1866. 19–tf

A **REFINED TASTE** would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM*, which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs*, "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women. *Specialities, Statuary, and Graceful Figures*, of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with J. L. FULKERSON.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with J. L. FULKERSON.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r.*

Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE Estate of E. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done to give satisfactory notes, when some further indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix*

Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

EDWARD J. HALE, Jr.,
OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
WITH
ROMME, DUNKLE, JOHNSTON & CO,
370 Broadway, New York,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Furs, Parasols, &c.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY,

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A.D. 1866.

Thos J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford dec'd. vs. Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of John Saunders, dec'd vs. Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford, dec'd. vs. Cornelia S. Stafford.

Original attachments levied on defendant's personal property, and house and lot in Winston.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Cornelia S. Stafford, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the court house in the town of Winston, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to replevy, and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against her and orders of sale granted.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Winston, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March. A. D., 1866.

JNO. BLACKBURN, c. s. c.

Aug. 3. 50–6w. per adv. $8

Salem Male Academy.

THE exercises of this old established school will be re-commenced on Monday, August 6th. The services of a classically educated and experienced teacher, C. L. RIGHTS, Esq., having been secured, the hope of giving satisfaction to parents and guardians, is confidently entertained.

Only boys under 14 years of age are admitted. Board can be procured in respectable families for about $15 per month.

For further particulars apply to

Rt. Rev. G. F. BAHNSON.

Salem, July 27, 1866. 48–tf

Sugar Cane Mill

FOR SALE.

I have a heavy 8 Roller Iron Cane Mill, which has been used several years by James Brendle, Esq., and which I desire to sell, together with several good large Boilers.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C. July 13. 1866—2t.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

Mebaneville, N. C.

A NEW TERM will begin on the 25th of July next. For the accommodation of young men, who cannot take a Classical course, an English and Commercial Department has been organized. For terms address

Col. WM. BINGHAM,
Mebaneville, N. C.

June 28, 1866 34–1m.

An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

1866.

"As Spring approaches
Rats and Vouches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats
Gaily skip about."

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminat'rs
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed Bugs, &c.*

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
is for *Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.*

☞ ! ! ! BEWARE ! ! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.
☞ Sold by H. D. LOTT, Salem N. C.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Salem Drug Store

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda, Epsom Salts, Castor Oil,
Ess. Pepperm't, Ess. Lemon, Ess Cinamon.
Copperas, Ex't Logwood, Indigo,
Madder, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee, &c. &c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c. Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Feb. 3, 1866. 25–tf

Jeweler Shop Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., March 10th, 1866.

Land For Sale.

I WILL SELL my Tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, containing 303 Acres, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Williams, Sr., and Joseph Williams.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.

May 12th, 1866. 39:tf

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS ON HAND FOR SALE or printed to order with neatness and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms at this office. Give us a trial.

THRESHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

I HAVE again completed arrangements by which I can furnish RAILWAY OR LEVER HORSE POWERS and WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES, Thresher and Cleaner combined, of various sizes, of the Emery Brothers pattern, which is esteemed the best ever brought to this section of the country. Any one wishing to procure one can obtain further information by applying to me.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., June 15, 1866. 44–tf

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING FIFTY AND ONE-HALF ACRES, situated on the Shallow-ford-Road, in Forsyth County, near the Yadkin River, ten miles above Salem, two miles below Lewisville, 17 miles South of the Pilot Mountain, and about 20 miles in a direct line from the N. C. Central Rail Road, in a very agreeable and healthy neighborhood.

The improvements consist of a small Dwelling House, Kitchen, Cart or Wagon Shed, Barn, Corn and Stables, with a most excellent spring of Water.

The Dwelling is surrounded by an excellent Orchard of Apple, Peach, and other fruit trees. Fire-wood and timber are abundant.

Persons wishing to purchase will please call on J. H. Stoltz, Lewisville, N. C.

WM. H. TAYLOR.

Aug. 10, 1866. 50–tf

Notice to Farmers!

WE wish to exchange good PINE LUMBER for the following articles to wit:

1000 bushels FLAX SEED.
500 " WHEAT.
1000 pounds BACON.

Will also trade for Rye, Oats, Corn, Dried Fruit,—in fact all kinds of country produce.—Will pay the market prices for the above articles and sell lumber as cheap as any other Steam Mill in this section of country.

☞ Our Mill is 13 miles North of Salem.—Lumber always on hand, and bills filled to order.

Address,

GENTRY, LEWIS & FLYNT.
Kernersville, Forsyth Co., N. C.
Aug. 3, 1866. 49–6w

Bethany Academy.

W. T. H. EWING, Principal.
JACOB CLINARD, Assistant.

THE Eighth session of this school will commence on the Fourth Monday in July, 1866. Tuition $7, $11, and $15, per session of twenty-two weeks. Contingents fifty cents.

One half due at the end of eleven weeks. Disabled soldiers one-third less. Interest charged on all accounts.

Board in good families from $8 to $10 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal, Midway, Davidson County N. C. 46—

For Sale.

A ONE HORSE CARRIAGE, cheap—Early application may secure a bargain.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Aug. 3. 49–tf.

Yadkin Lands for Sale!

I OFFER my LAND for sale, 260 ACRES, 50 of which is first rate RIVER BOTTOM.

Address the subscriber at Richmond Hill, Yadkin County, N. C. JO. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 3, 1866. 49–4t.

Sewing Machine

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

House and Lot For Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT on Main Street, for Sale. The Dwelling is of Brick, and conveniently arranged.

For further particulars enquire of

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, N. C. Aug., 10, 1866.

Salem Almanacs.

BLUM'S FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC, FOR 1867, will be ready in the course of a few weeks.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

United States Tax Law

For Sale at this Office.

Land for Sale.

BEING desirous of removing, I offer my valuable tract of land for sale, located in Forsyth County, 2½ miles from Germanton, on the waters of Town Fork and Rough Prong Creek, containing about

536 ACRES,

of which the greater portion is well timbered wood land, perhaps about one hundred acres in cultivation.

The improvements consist of a dwelling-house, [illegible] cabins, tobacco barns, and all necessary outhouses.—There are on the premises two fine orchards of choice fruit of all kinds. Soil well adapted to the cultivation of grain and tobacco.

Persons desirous of purchasing would do well to call soon.

D. B. ELDRIDGE.

Forsyth Co., N. C., Aug. 3, 1866. 49–3w.

GET THE BEST.

Inventors, Mechanics and Manufacturers.

1866! 1866! 1866!

The Best paper in the United States for Mechanics, Inventors and Machinists, is the

Scientific American.

It is the largest in size, and has by far the widest circulation of any other paper of its class in the country. It is published weekly. Each number contains sixteen pages, with numerous illustrations.

The numbers for the year make two volumes, 416 pages each. It also contains a full account of all the principal inventions and discoveries of the day. Also, valuable illustrated articles upon tools and machinery used in workshops, manufactories, steam and mechanical engineering, woolen, cotton, chemical, petroleum, and all other manufacturing and producing interests. Also Firearms, War Implements, Ordnance, War Vessels, Railway Machinery, Electric, Chemical and Mathematical apparatus, Wood and Lumber Machinery, Hydraulics, Oil and Water Pumps, Water Wheels, etc., Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements—this latter department being very full and of great value to Farmers and Gardeners.

Articles embracing every department of Popular Science, which everybody can understand and which everybody likes to read.

Also, Reports of Scientific Societies, at home and abroad, Patent Law Decisions and Discussions, Practical Recipes, etc. It also contains an official list of all the Patent Claims, a special feature of great value to inventors and owners of Patents.

The Publishers also act as Agents for the procuring Patents for new inventions.

A new volume of the Scientific American commenced January 1.

TERMS—$3 per year—$1 50 for six months.—Ten copies for one year, $25 Canada subscriptions 25 cents extra. Specimen Copies sent free.

Address MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park Row, New York.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND Dispatch at the SALEM PRESS OFFICE.

Soda Fountain for Sale.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, May, 1866.

Bibls and Testaments

Can be procured by applying to

Rev. S. THOS. PFOHL.

Salem, April, 1866.

Horses For Sale.

I HAVE FOR SALE TWO HORSES AND A Colt. One horse eight years old this spring, the other three. The colt is two years old. Any person wishing to purchase can call on me at Panther Creek, Yadkin county, N. C., and see them.

H. WILLIAMS, Jr.

May 12th, 1866. 39:3

The Southern Hepatic Pills

MADE and sold by G. W. DEEMS, the discoverer, who has removed to Baltimore, Md., where he can have access to the purest and best medicines on the most favorable terms. He will always keep on hand a large supply, and will sell to his customers, wholesale and retail, at the shortest notice.

Where these Pills are known, especially in the Southern States, where they have been circulated so extensively, they need no recommendation—their merits are so well known by their results.

We thank our customers for the liberal patronage given us heretofore, and hope they will continue to favor us by sending their orders to G. W. Deems, No. 28 South Calhoun Street, Baltimore, Md., where they will be promptly attended to. Price 25 cts. per box. $2.50 per dozen. He will also keep on hand a supply of

DEEMS SOVEREIGN REMEDY

for the cure of Fever and Ague and all other chills and fevers.

This Remedy comes in contact with the poison that causes the disease, and utterly destroys it in one day, if used strictly according to the directions accompanying each box. Of the number of cases that have used them, not one has failed to produce an immediate cure, as far as we have heard. This is certainly one of the most remarkable remedies ever brought before the public. A full description of it will accompany each box. This is the very thing for the southern climate.

The very high prices of the medicines of which they are composed compels us to fix the prices at one dollar for a package that will cure the worst case in one day. We can send them to any point in the United States.

He will also keep on hand a supply of

DEEMS RHEUMATIC AND NERVE LINIMENT,

a certain cure for rheumatism, sprains, bruises, cramps, pain and weakness in the back and joints, toothache, numbness, frozen limbs, burns, inflammation, tumors, eruptions of skin, wounds, swellings, sore eyes, hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis, nervous headache, &c.

It is a most effectual remedy for the most of the diseases of HORSES—spavin, bruises, strains, swellings, wounds, scratches, sore back, sore eyes. Price 25 cts. per bottle. $2.50 per dozen.

At the above rates they can be sent by mail or express to any point in the United States. The cash must accompany the order. Dealers can have any of these Medicines at 50 per cent discount by the gross.

☞ Sold by the Druggists every where, and by Mr. C. A. WINKLER, Salem, N. C.

Sept. 7, 1866—1y

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED IN TRUST EXecuted to me by John D. Ridings, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at public auction on the premises, on the 27th day of September next the very valuable tract of Land of which the late John D. Ridings, died, seized and possessed; the same situated in the County of Forsyth, on both sides of Muddy creek, adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Phillips, Solomon Vogler and others,

Containing 273 Acres,

more or less, some 40 acres of which are most fertile Bottom Lands; a quantity of excellent upland in cultivation, and about 30 acres, is well timbered woodland.

Terms made known on day of sale.

All persons having claims against the estate of John D. Ridings deceased are earnestly requested to present them at once, duly authenticated, those failing to do so may lose their claims.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

JNO. BLACKBURN,
Trustee and Executor.

August 31, 1866—1—4t.

COOKING STOVE FOR SALE AS GOOD AS NEW.

Enquire at this Office.

SWEET OPOPONAX. The only elegant perfume. Is found on all toilets, and never stains the handkerchief.

Special Notice.

WHEAT WANTED.—ENQUIRE AT THIS Office.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED PAPER.

The undersigned have the pleasure of announcing that on the 4th of June they will issue the first number of a New Illustrated Journal to be called

"THE MIRROR OF THE TIMES."

Though there are already a large number of Periodical Publications of the kind we propose to issue, and there is therefore no positive necessity for the establishment of another, still, we intend to fill a vacancy in this connection which has long been felt, to the injury of many meritorious sheets.

It is impossible at the present time to obtain any paper of the least merit, for less than Three Dollars per annum, and an illustrated one for not less than Four Dollars. Our intention is, therefore, to issue a Journal of the same size as "Harpers," or "Frank Leslie's," the contents of which shall be equal to theirs in merit, and to charge but half of their price, namely, Two Dollars per year. We shall aim to present a weekly history of passing events, illustrated by woodcuts in the highest style of the art, and interspersed with original novels, romances, tales, adventures, concise biographies, laughable anecdotes, wit, humor, squibs, inimitable caricatures, literary, personal and scientific items, etc., etc.

In thus charging so small a sum for their paper, the publishers of the "Mirror of the Times" expect to be rewarded with a subscription list which shall remunerate them for their necessary outlay of both "mind and matter."

Subscription price for one year, $2 00
" " " six months $1 25

No free copies. No advertisements inserted.

Address all subscriptions and editorial matter to W. S. SANDFORD & CO., Publishers,
Boston, Mass.

A SOUTHSIDE HISTORICAL WAR NOVEL.

Third Edition just ready.

SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST,

Illustrating the noble life of a Staff Officer of Virginia—Edited from the Mss. of Col. Surry, by John Esten Cooke, with four full page illustrations. 12mo, cloth, 490 pages. Price $2 25.

Following Stonewall Jackson from the beginning of the Valley Campaign to his death; in constant intercourse with Lee, Jackson, Stuart, Ashby, Pelham and other Celebrities, we have a vivid picture of inside army life at the South. In a word, whoever desires a story of stirring incident, with a truthful delineation of noted events, fine drawing of character, and a faithful exhibition of the views and motives of Southern men in the conflict just closed, will indulge the purest English and in an admirably delightful style, this volume will be a welcome guest.

Mailed to any part of the United States, post free on receipt of price.

F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO
459 Broome Street, New York
(Late Burgess & Huntington)

Bank Notes and Specie Bought!

As I pay a regular Broker's tax, I will buy and sell all kinds of BANK NOTES, GOLD and SILVER.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1866.

WANTED!

$100,000 SOUTHERN BANK

BILLS of all denominations. Also **$10,000** in Specie. Apply at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

For Cape Fear Bills 25 cents on the dollar will be paid.

For bills of all other Banks the highest prices that can be afforded, will be paid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons, who desire to sell Specie or Bank Bills, can do so at this time to better advantage probably than they may ever be able to do again.

Specie is now higher than it is likely it will be soon again, and the Bank Bills it is not thought will get any better, while many of them are continually getting worse. A word to the wise is sufficient. CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

☞ Persons indebted to the Cape Fear Bank of Salem may do well to call at the Sentinel office.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR

THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

GENERAL (STONEWALL) JACKSON.

By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va.

The Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow. The author a personal friend and *Chief* of Staff of the Christian Soldier. We want an agent in every county. Send for circulars and see our terms.

Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
Corner of 7th and Main Street,
Richmond, Va.

PROCLAMATION.

TO ALL WHO MAY BE CONCERNED.

HAVING retired to private life, and being desirous to close all my financial business, whether as *administrator, co partner,* or *individual claims,* I issue this, my last proclamation, as it is impossible for me to visit all my debtors and dun and fret them for the money:—I therefore kindly call on all men, women and children, everywhere, from the seaboard to the mountains that owe me anything, to come forward and immediately make payment. As I have indulged many of you from one to eight years, do not spurn this kind invitation, (for it may be he last you may ever get from me,) but you may soon, yes, very soon, be compelled, by much rougher hands, to attend to paying your just debts.

I now ask you, each and every one, to consider this notice as if though I had you by the hand leading you to the payment desk. If you spurn this notice, it is your own fault that you pay cost in addition to the principal.

You will find me at my late residence, two miles East of Union Cross.

Respectfully,

J. J. RAPER.

August 3, 1866. 49-4t

☞ Sentinel please publish 4 times and I will account for the same.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF BONER & CRIST having made an assignment of their effects to us, as Trustees, all persons indebted to the same are notified to come forward and make settlement with C. L. Banner, without delay, otherwise accounts not settled by the 1st of October next will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

THEO F KEEHLN,
C. L BANNER.

Salem, Aug. 22d, 1866. 1-4t

NEW SOUTHERN MUSIC BOOK.

Just Published:

TABOR.

OR THE

Richmond Collection of Sacred Music.

By R. M. McINTOSH, of Virginia.

Essentially Southern in its main features, TABOR nevertheless contains a choice selection of the best Northern copyright Music. Its author, for four years an officer in the Confederate army, composed many stirring pieces in moments snatched during its marchings and counter-marchings in Virginia. The dirge used at the funeral of General T. J. Jackson, (Stonewall,) May 17th 1863, was from his pen, and is included in this collection.

"Mr. McIntosh," says the Richmond *Whig*, "is well known throughout the South as an author and teacher of finished excellence, with a musical reputation rarely attained by any man of his age in this country. In the South he stands at the very head of church music, no one disputing the position with him."

The book embraces everything of value of Southern or South-Western origin, much of which is now for the first time reduced to a written form. Its variety is great—embracing all metres in use, in every key, and every variety of measure—with a full elementary department and a fine collection of new anthems, set pieces and sentences. It contains nearly 300 closely printed pages, neatly and tastefully gotten up, well printed and bound.

Price $1 33. $12 00 per dozen.

Can be obtained through all booksellers, or will be mailed by the Publishers to any part of the United States, postage free, on receipt of retail price.

Single copies for examination and introduction, sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of one dollar.

F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO
Publishers and Booksellers,
459 Broome Street, New York.

*** Any Southern paper giving the above two insertions, and sending a copy of their paper to the publishers, shall have the volume, post free.

Metropolitan Enterprise.

GRAND

Annual Distribution

OF THE

NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE

Jeweler's Association.

Capital $1,000,000

Depot, 197 Broadway.

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article, and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10, and one hundred for $15.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for $1; and in no case can they get less than one dollars worth, as there are no blanks.

Agents are wanted in every town in the country, every person can make $10 a day, selling our certificates in the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known.

Send 25c. for a certificate, which will inform you what you can obtain for $1. At the same time get our circular, containing full list and particulars; also TERMS TO AGENTS.

Address, JAMES HUTCHINSON, & CO.
Aug. 17-3m. 117 Broadway, N. Y.

J. L. FULKERSON'S COLUMN.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS!

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goo is CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured Delaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloakings Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Col'd Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bosoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies, Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Plush-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and Trimmings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons, Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of STATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pencils, Pens, &c., &c.

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS & BONNETS,

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots.

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c, &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES.

In the HARDWARE line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meat Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Curry-combs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

Of Groceries,

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio offee Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon; Starch, Soda, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Ven. Red, Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Landanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 16 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of common pale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article o

FINE COGNIAC BRANDY,
AND PORT WINE,

or medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of

WOOD AND TILLOW WARE,

such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards Baskets and Chairs, Churches-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick,

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather**, which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL **BARTER** FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash Let all the boys go at trapping for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., May, 1866. 19-tf

A **REFINED TASTE** would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM*, which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs*, "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women. *Specialities, Statuary, and Graceful Figures*, of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with J. L. FULKERSON.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with J. L. FULKERSON.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r.*

Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTate of F. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done to give satisfactory notes, when some further indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix*

Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

EDWARD J. HALE, Jr.,

OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WITH

ROMME, DUNKLE, JOHNSTON & CO,

370 Broadway, New York,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Furs, Parasols, &c.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY,

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A.D. 1866.

Thos J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford dec'd.
vs.
Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of John Saunders, dec'd
vs.
Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford, dec'd
vs.
Cornelia S. Stafford.

Original attachments levied on defendant's personal property, and house and lot in Winston.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Cornelia S. Stafford, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the court house in the town of Winston, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to replevy, and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against her and orders of sale granted.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Winston, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D., 1866.

JNO. BLACKBURN, c. s. c.

Aug. 3. 50-6w. per adv. $8

Salem Male Academy.

THE exercises of this old established school will be re-commenced on Monday, August 6th. The services of a classically educated and experienced teacher, C. L. RIGHTS, Esq., having been secured, the hope of giving satisfaction to parents and guardians, is confidently entertained.

Only boys under 14 years of age are admitted. Board can be procured in respectable families for about $15 per month.

For further particulars apply to

Rt. Rev. G. F. BAHNSON.

Salem, July 27, 1866. 48-tf

Sugar Cane Mill

FOR SALE.

I have a heavy 5 Roller Iron Cane Mill, which has been used several years by James Brendle, Esq., and which I desire to sell, together with several good large Boilers.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C. July 13, 1866—2t.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

Mebaneville, N. C.

A NEW TERM will begin on the 25th of July next. For the accommodation of young men, who cannot take a Classical course, an English and Commercial Department has been organized. For terms address

Col. WM. BINGHAM,
Mebaneville, N. C.

June 22, 1866 34-1m.

An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

1866.

"As Spring approaches
Rats and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats
Gaily skip about."

"18 years established in N.Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminat'rs

Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,

Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs, &c.*

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects

is for *Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.*

☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations. ☜ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Bat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

☞ Sold by H. D. LOTT, Salem N. C.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Salem Drug Store

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS,

Soda,	Epsom Salts,	Castor Oil,
Ess. Pepperm't,	Ess. Lemon,	Ess Cinamon.
Copperas,	Ex't Logwood,	Indigo,
Madder,	Venetian Red,	Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee,	&c.	&c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c. Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Feb. 3, 1866. 25-tf

Jeweler Shop Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem. N. C., March 10th, 1866.

Land For Sale.

I WILL SELL my Tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, containing 303 Acres, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Williams, Sr., and Joseph Williams.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.

May 12th, 1866. 39::tf

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS ON HAND FOR SALE or printed to order with neatness and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms at this office. Give us a trial.

THRESHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

I HAVE again completed arrangements by which I can furnish RAILWAY OR LEVER HORSE POWERS and WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES, Thresher and Cleaner combined, of various sizes, of the Emery Brothers pattern, which is esteemed the best ever brought to this section of the country. Any one wishing to procure one can obtain further information by applying to me. E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., June 15, 1866. 44-tf

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING FIFTY AND ONE-HALF ACRES, situated on the Shallow-ford Road, in Forsyth County, near the Yadkin River, ten miles above Salem, two miles below Lewisville, 17 miles South of the Pilot Mountain, and about 20 miles in a direct line from the N. C. Central Rail Road, in a very agreeable and healthy neighborhood.

The improvements consist of a small Dwelling House, Kitchen, Cart or Wagon Shed, Barn, Cribs and Stables, with a most excellent spring of Water.

The Dwelling is surrounded by an excellent Orchard of Apple, Peach, and other fruit trees. Fire-wood and timber are abundant.

Persons wishing to purchase will please call on J. H. Stoltz, Lewisville, N. C.

WM. H. TAYLOR.

Aug. 10, 1866. 40-tf

Notice to Farmers!

WE wish to exchange good PINE LUMBER for the following articles to wit:

1000 bushels FLAX SEED.
500 " WHEAT.
1000 pounds BACON.

Will also trade for Rye, Oats, Corn, Dried Fruit,—in fact all kinds of country produce.—Will pay the market prices for the above articles and sell lumber as cheap as any other Steam Mill in this section of country.

☞ Our Mill is 13 miles North of Salem.—Lumber always on hand, and bills filled to order. Address,

GENTRY, LEWIS & FLYNT.
Kernersville, Forsyth Co., N. C.
Aug. 3, 1866. 49-6w

Bethany Academy.

W. T. H. EWING, Principal.
JACOB CLINARD, Assistant.

THE Eighth session of this school will commence on the Fourth Monday in July, 1866. Tuition $7, $11, and $15, per session of twenty-two weeks. Contingents fifty cents.

One half due at the end of eleven weeks. Disabled soldiers one-third less. Interest charged on all accounts.

Board in good families from $8 to $10 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal, Midway, Davidson County N. C. 45—

For Sale.

A ONE HORSE CARRIAGE, cheap—Early application may secure a bargain.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Aug. 3. 49-tf.

Yadkin Lands for Sale!

I OFFER my LAND for sale, 260 ACRES, 50 of which is first rate RIVER BOTTOM.

Address the subscriber at Richmond Hill, Yadkin County, N. C. JO. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 3, 1866. 49-4t.

Sewing Machine

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

House and Lot For Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT on Main Street, for Sale. The Dwelling is of Brick, and conveniently arranged.

For further particulars enquire of

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, N. C. Aug. 10, 1866.

Salem Almanacs,

BLUM'S FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC, FOR 1867, will be ready in the course of a few weeks.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

United States Tax Law

For Sale at this Office.

Land for Sale.

BEING desirous of removing, I offer my valuable tract of land for sale, located in Forsyth County, 24 miles from Germanton, on the waters of Town Fork and Rough Prong Creek, containing about

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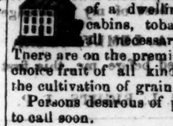

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Persons desirous of purchasing would do well to call soon.

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N. WILLIAMS, Jr.

May 12th, 1866. 39::tf

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Sept. 7, 1866—1y

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BY VIRTUE OF A DEED IN TRUST EXecuted to me by John D. Riding, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at public auction on the premises, on the 27th day of September next the very valuable tract of Land of which the late John D. Riding, died, seized and possessed; the same situated in the County of Forsyth, on both sides of Muddy creek, adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Phillips, Solomon Vogler and others,

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JNO. BLACKBURN,
Trustee and Executor.

August 31, 1866—1—4t.

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